definition of the term "radical," as used at the present time, was a man who was to earnest. Mr. Gladstone also praised the efforts which Birmingham had made

purely secular system. Times, in a leader yesterday, said:-"Mr. Gladus say with his opponents, the radical leader. All that has the true and clear ring of liberalism in the country, all that may be counted upon to endure and have weight in any future contest between the two great

Mr. Bright considered that last autumn's agitation on the Eastern question, and the fact that Thursday's meeting was the greatest political meeting ever held within walls, showed that the liberal party was in a

DISAPPRARANCE OF THE RINDERPEST The Gazette yesterday contained various notices proderpest by the 30th inst. by which date it is hoped all

DEPRESSED STATE OF THE COTTON TRADE. The cotton spinners of Oldham have held a meeting, trade to consider the advisability of working on short time, in view of the present depression of the trade.

A despatch from The Hague declares the Queen of Holland is much worse and her recovery is considered

Letters from Knartoum confirm the report of a revo-lution in Darfur. Gordon Pachs, Governor of Soudanwas at Khartoum on May 3. It was expected he would proceed to the disturbed districts.

MMR. TITIKNS. The physicians are satisfied with the improvement in the condition of Mme. Titlens.

Six chimneys, recently built for an extension of the royal gun factories at Woolwich, were blown down by

THE MORMON ASSASSINS.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ATTEMPT ON THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT'S LIFE-TESTIMONY SALT LAKE, June 1, 1877.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Walker House this afternoon to investigate the report of the attempted assassination of Mr. Stillson, the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. Mr. J. Little was called upon to preside. The testimony of a number of persons was taken, among whom was that of the proprietor and several waiters.

The investigation was not concluded.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

TWO PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED AND SEVEN-TEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED-NAMES OF THE VICTIMS-AN EXPRESS TEAIN OF FOUR CARS OFF THE TRACK-PANIC AMONG THE PASSEN-GERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

SCRANTON, Pa., June 1, 1877. night bearing the sad news of a shocking railroad acci-dent on the Lehigh Valley road, near Wyalusing, where an express train laden with passengers ran off the track, killing two persons and injuring several, tome of whose names it is impossible to ascertain at

Mrs. Hower, of Scranton, instantly killed. Mrs. Hickey, of Towanda, Pa., instantly killed. Mrs. Willard, wife of E. N. Willard, a promine lawyer of Scranton, and daughter of Mrs. Hower, supposed to be fatally injured.

John Rupert, a laborer, who accompanied Mrs Hower, who was an invalid, both legs broken. Fifteen others whose names could not be learned

the residence of Mrs. Ingham, a daughter of the former, at Camptown, some five miles beyond Wyalusing, in Brauford county. The tragic occurrence took place at a lonely part of the road, about four miles this side of Wyalusing, where the train ran off the track shortly before four o'clock in the atternoon. A large number engers, when the fatal plunge occurred, was fe and smid the confusion which reigned at the sad scene SPECIAL TRAIN DESPATCHED.

through this city, where the killed and wounded have a large number of relatives and friends. Immediately upon the news being received here a special train was placed at the disposal of Mr. Willard, Dr. Squires and Charles and they proceeded to Pittston, where another trawas in waiting on the Lehigh Valley road to convey them to the scene of the accident, forty miles distant from here.

The special train has just arrived here with the remains of Mrs. Hower and two of the wounded, Two were instantly killed-Mrs. Hickey, of Towards, and Mrs. Hower, of Scranton-and seventeen were injured. Five of the injured are expected to are. Four passenger coscnes were crushed in pieces,

EXECUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1877. Juan Solazai was hanged to-day at San Rafael for

HOT WEATHER.

Boston, June 1, 1877. This was the hottest day of the season in Nev England. The thermometer registered mnety-one degrees in the shade here, and in some parts of New England the mercury touched as high as pinety-five

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, JUDE 2-1 A. M.

For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, southeast to southwest winds and clear or partly cloudy

For the South Atlantic States, scallonary or rising barometer and temperature, winds mostly from northeast to southeast and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Gulf States, nearly stationary or risin barometer, statiouary temperature, southerly winds in weather, and in the West Gulf States partly cloudy

weather and possibly occasional rains.
For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, stallobary or lower temperature, winds mostly from south to west, clear or partly cloudy weather in Connessee and partly cloudy weather with rain areas

rising barometer, falling temperature, winds variable, but mostly from the west and clear or partly cloudy

For the lake region, nearly stationary or rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly from southeast to southwest, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas. The lower Missouri River will rise. The lower

Mississippi River will fall below St. Louis, except as THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as ndicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 1876, 1877.

1876, 1877, 1876, 1877, 1876, 1877, 1876, 1877, 1876, 1877, 1876, 1877, 12 M....... 69 82 12 P. M. 69 7
Average temperature yesterday...... 76%
Average temperature for corresponding date last ian monitors from Akiemman had managed to

WA

Fortifying the Turkish Capital for a Siege.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

Condition of the Turkish Army-Fighting Near Kars.

A MONTENEGRIN VICTORY.

Awaiting the Czar's Arrival to Cross the Danube.

MUTINY ON AN ENGLISH TRON-CLAD.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, June 2, 1877.

From Pera the HERALD correspondent announces that plans for the proposed fortification of Constan tinople are being prepared with all possible care and despatch, as if the Turkish government had made up their minds for a siege.

COVERING CONSTANTINOPLE. In view of the massing of such a large force of Rus-

sians in Roumania, with the very evident object of marching on Adrianople, if not on the capital, it has been decided to begin without delay the establish ment of a defensive line west of Constantinople, so as to completely cover the city from a land attack. The nature of the country admits of the selection of many such lines, but the one best adapted for the purpose is that which runs from Buink Cuckmadje on the sea of Marmora to Derkous on the Black Sea, and distant from Constantinople at its nearest end, the Kuchuk Chekmadie, about eight miles. The surface of the peninsula, on the extremity of which the capital stands. is very much broken by ridges and deep ravines. One main ridge extends northward and then northeastward from the Lake Buink Chekmadie toward the eastern end of Lake Dernous and thence to the Black Sea coast. Another extends parallel with the coast and is called the lesser Balkan range. The third continuous ridge extends from Constantinople northwestward toward Lake Dernous. The area is therefore divided into three distinct sections possessing their own peculiar adaptabilities for de-

The line selected, however, has been described as crossing the peninsula in a north westerly direction from Bujuk Chekmadie to Lake Dernous. It is on this that the new works will be constructed which, it is believed, will render Constantinople impregnable. Strictly speaking, this line curves to the westward with its highest summit overlooking Lake Dernous. In its front the lake of Bujuk Chekmadie, and the streams that drain into it, form a complete cover for fully half the line, as the ground in the valleys at the head of the lake are extremely marshy, and it is possible to cause artificial inundation at many points by simply damming the streams. On the other half the line is covered by the streams draining into take Dernous. The marshes about the lake and the steeply scarped shore line, on which a landing cannot be easily made. There is actually only one point where the line can be reached except by crossing rivers, marshes or deep ravine-like valleys. That point is a little south of Lake Dernous, but is easily

AN ARDUOUS UNDERTAKING.

at Bujuk Chekmadje being closed a Russian army should force the road from Chatsaida to Constantinople, with all the works and the succession of deep valleys intervening before they could turn the main line. But this they could scarcely do, as they could never deploy sufficiently to neutralize the works that command that road. At points further north than Chatsalda, such as Natachkio, the difficuities would be, if anything, greater, because a footing for a large force should first be gained on the main ridge, and the army, in such a position, would have its right flank completely exposed to a sortie en masse of the defenders, and would besides have swamps and ravines previously crossed on its rear. The length of the defensive line is about twenty-one miles, the available front for attack being only one-third of that length. The line is crossed by several roads, all of which converge at Constantinople. By these troops can be hurried from the capital to almost any point that is seriously threatened. The Constantinople rail road to Adriauopie and Philippopolis will inrnish a valuable means of transporting heavy pieces from the city to the line of defence when prepared for

SOFIA ALSO PORTIFIED.

The fortifications of Solia, on which thousands of men have been working for months, are now complete and mounted with Krupp guns. They are considered very strong.

MOVEMENTS ON THE DANGER.

The Fourteenth Russian army corps has been ordered to relieve the Eleventh at Galatz and the latter will proceed to Plocjesti. The Fourth, Sixteenth and Fourteenth corps will be formed into a separate army, to be under the command of the famous General Todieben. The 60,000 Turks lying at Rustehuk and Sitistria are neld in readiness to move to any point threatened by the Russians, so as to check their advance until help arrives from

A few days ago, according to a Vienna despatch, the commanders of several army corps reported to the Grand Duke Nichoias that the crossing of the Danube was necessary in consequence of the sanitary condition of the army. The highlands of Bulgaria are much preferable to the Roumanian swamps. The sick list of the army is very large. A heavy cannonade has been heard at Sulina. It is rumored that a Russian squadron has attempted to force an entrance into the Sulina mouth of the Dauube, in order to assist at the crossing of the troops,

A Nikopolis despatch says the Russians are concentrating rapidly at Aghlavio and Turnu. They are expected to commence movements almost immediately. The Danube is falling very quickly. Telegrams from several other points on the river

It was announced two nights ago that three Rus.

ing a brisk fire from the Turkish shore batteries and went further up the Danube.

A despatch from Varna, dated Thursday night, says:-The Turkish gunboats stationed here have left for Sulina. FIGHTING AT KARS

The HERALD correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that an official report received in that city from Tims announces that an engagement has taken place outside Kars between the Russian besieging force and the Turkish garrison. The action was very sharp, and resulted in a decisive advantage for the Russians. The Turks lost the outlying intrenchments on three sides of Kars, with two guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The Russian loss was 36 men killed, and the Turks lost

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA. The HERALD correspondent in Vienna states that the reported recapture of Ardahan by the Turks is believed in that city to be correct. It was effected, it is alleged, by the former garrison, who had taken the road to Batoum, but unexpectedly turned back and taking the Russians unawares made a sudden dash on the town and succeeded in dislodging the Russians. In consequence of this reverse the Russian right wing will, it is thought, be obliged to retire again from Olti, to which point their advance had been pushed forward. According to intelligence received in Vienna from Erzeroum to the 29th of the Turkish right wing was echelonned from its advance posts at Toprak-Kaleh. There they are opposed only by about 6,000 Russians. All the diseing hurried to the front, and a formidable force is now gathering at Erzeroum, where a vigorous stand will be made against the Russians. At Kopratini alone there are 6,000 men.

A telegram dated Erzeroum, yesterday, says the ians are cannonading Karadagh, and that the Turks are replying. An important movement is being carried out by the Ottoman forces from Van. The issian left wing has made a fresh movement upon Kara-Kilissa and Toprak-Kaleh. A detachment of the Russian right is seriously threatening Olti and Nariman. Mukhtar Pacha is falling back

been sent in a southerly direction to watch the movements of a Turkish force which has appeared

THE TURKISH ARMY BADLY SUPPLIED. Another despatch from Vienna has the following:---One thing seems pretty certhat for one possibly for several delay has occurred in the Russian advance in Asia. Possibly even serve troops from trans-Caucasus to secure communication through the Caucasus Fortunately for Russia, the Turkes seem scarcely in a position to take advantage of this de-All accounts from the spot agree that condition of their forces is even than, generally believed. are considerably fewer than has been assumed and, with the exception of arms, lack everything requisite for an army in reserve stock of ammunition, especially the artillery. It is impossible to expect that all Russians push forward to Erzeroum.

IN THE CAUCASUS. Petersburg from the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus, dated May 31:-"A more pacific Kabelett district (in front of Batoum). The inhabitants are surrendering their arms to the Rusian authorities. Heavy rains continue to impede operations."

body of 500 insurgents, lost eighty killed and 100

A MONTENEGRIN VICTORY. The HERALD correspondent at Ragusa telegraphs that the Montenegrins have assumed the offensive and have already gained an advantage over the Turks. Their advanced guard have captured a furkish blockhouse near Kristalz, with its garrison

DISASTER TO THE MONTHNEGRINS. The HERALD correspondent in Vienna reports that a despatch has been received in Constantino-Purkish forces in Herzegovina operating against tenegrins, who had been lately on a marauding expedition into Herzegovina, have been totaliv by feigning a retreat tempted the Montenegrins to follow, when the mine was fired and, according to the Turkish commander's report, they were all

NO TRUTH IN THE PEACE RUMORS. The HERALD correspondent in Berlin reports that in well informed circles in that city the rumors re. cently circulated about the prospects of peace meet with but little credence. It is looked upon as simply absurd to think that any chance of peace ald exist before one decisive battle has been fought. Many German newspapers of approved trustworthiness have published articles strongly cautioning the public against a too ready accept ance of these rumors. The Turkish Charge d'Affaires at Beriln has given an official denial to the report that any mediation with a view to

peace is in progress,

The official Abendpost, of Vienna, publishes intelligence from St. Petersburg that the Russian Ambassadors at London, · recently enna and Berlin, who rived at St. Petersburg, were called there by Prince Gortschakoff to consult on the best means to accelerate the conclusion of peace with the co-opera-

THE CHAR'S MOCKMENTS.

The Czar's arrival at Ploejesti, which has been rope as being the signal for the passage of the Danube, is reported by the HERALD in Vienna to be uncertain on account of various causes of delay. The lines of railway by which the Czar must travel are interrupted in hine different places, and some It is stated that the Czar is willing to undertake

chief command as the Emperor William did in the Franco-German war. The Danube will be crossed ne day after the Czar's arrival on its banks, proba

will be held, and orders are to be given for crossing the Danube at Ibrail and Turnu-Magurell. An im portant demonstration under Prince Charles will be made from Kalufat.

A despatch from Vienna dated Friday night re-

ports that extraordinary precautions have been taken relative to the Czar's journey. Already trains usually used for imperial journeys have twice passed along the Galician railways, all the windows eing closely curtained. Each time it was believed the Czar had passed. Twelve regiments of horseguards will be sent on in advance by twenty-lour separate trains. The Russian army on the Danube is to be increased to 400,000 men Provision contracts have been made for this sum-

A correspondent at Paris says :- "It is now well known what the real difficulties of the situation are. Russia can only escape the more threatening consequences of her undertaking by promptly and energetically limiting it. It is evident Roumanian troops cross the Danube Austria will occupy one or both principalities. Then the real Eastern question will then commence, Certainly Russia is doing her utmost to keep Servia back. The difficulty raised as to the command of the Routhe Roumanian army from crossing the Danube. But Servines who she abandoned and humiliated. An early explosion in Servia may, theretore, be

pass the Sulina mouth of the Dannhe notwithstand- | feared. The Czar sees this. It is said if he joins the army it will be to arrest it after the first victory to negotiate rapidly with the Sultan, and finish the war efore it develops these threatened complications.

THE SHOUT OF THE ARMY AND PROPLO. The spirit of the Russian people, the influence of the Siav committees and the enthusiasm of the army are feared. It is asked whether the Emperor's presence will suffice to encounter this three-fold element. Some neonic think the cossion of element. Some people think the cession of Batoum might satisfy every one, without alarm ing anybody. But this opinion is not very generally held in Russia. The arrival of the Emperor amid the army is awasted by all with anxiety. It is hoped he will act with promptitude, which will prevent the com-plication dreaded, and that as soon as he appears disposed to terminate the war Europe will be ready to second him. It is on this hypothesis that the situation in France s regretable, as she might be surprised by events in her present unsestled condition, and be upable to exercise ber influence in favor of peace.

Letters from Serajevo state that a great battle has een fought with the insurgents at Livno. A Danilsgrad despatch says :- The operations of the Turkish army appear to have at last commenced troops in the Herzegovina are moving toward Krstnz. At the same time two battalions from Padge vitza have occupied and intronched positions between nia anarchy and suffering are on the increase. The bands of Despotovitch are utterly enefficient, retreating continually before the Bashi-Bazonks.

A BASIS OF SETTLEMENT. 4, and will, it appears certain, be the bearer of a semi-official note to be first pricommunicated to Lord Derby, and if its terms be accepted by him to be sent in the form of a circular to the other Powers. It is thought the note will have as a basis declarations made the English Parliament, and certain ssurances that Russia will not strike at any English interests, as defined in Mr. Cross's speech in Parliament. It is, however, asserted, and I give this news under reserve, in spite of the excellent source from which it is derived, that Russia foreshadows a case to which she might in the very interest of a speedy conclusion of peace be led to occupy temporarily even Constantinople in order to onlige the Turks to acknowledge

A Paris despatch says Prince Gortschakoff has submitted a programme to his master, which the latter has accepted. The complete neutrality of Servia is one of its chief points.

MUTINY ON AN ENGLISH TRON-CLAD. There was recently an émeute on board Her Majesty's iron armor-plated ship Alexandra, flagship of the quence of the stringency of discipline and the unusual severity of punishments. The whole of one watch refused to do duty and threw the sights of the guns overboard. Three of the insubonment and sent home in the Monarch to undergo the punishment. A telegram from Athens, May 31, gives mutiny while the Alexandra was lying at the Pirmus. The mutiny was quelled by the marines and men arrested, and a court martial was convened to try them. The cause of this second outbreak is stated to be dissatisfaction because of the refusal of shore leave, whereupon the mutincers rendered the Alex necessary to send the Alexandra to cruise in the Mediterranean until further orders.

A Belgrade despatch says:-"It is affirmed that Prince Milan will not go to meet the Czar, but Servian interests will Minister of Servia, who is now Roumanis. The combined army corps of the Drina are encamped for drilling near Obrenovatz. A corps of observation is ready to march for the Timok fron

In the Greek Chambers yesterday Prime Minister Comoundoures announced that the new Cabinet purposes to double the strength of the army, call in the reserves and enlist volunteers. It will contract a The government will also suppress revolutionary agitation in the border provinces.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES.

The Globe says it is informed that the statement heretolore made that a number of American naval officers and engineers had arrived at St. Petersburg in untrue. A despatch from Vigo says the Russian ironarrived here to-day for coal and provisions

Le Nord, of Brussels, says a great fire has occurred stroved, together with a large amount of property. inforced very shortly.

A Vienna telegram says: - The Porte saems units reassured by the representations of the Persian Ambasador, and has decided to send a portion of the army corps occupying Mesopotamia to the Asiatic seat of

ROUMANIA'S ULTIMATUM.

TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM TO THE GREAT POWERS-WHY SHE DECLARES HER INDE-PENDENCE AND FIGHTS WITH RUSISA-TURKEY SEVERND THE RONDS OF UNITY BY INSOLENCE AND CRUEL WAR.

The following is the text of the Memorandum sent by the Roumanian government to its diplomatic agents at the courts of the great Powers :-

by the Roumanian government to its diplomatic arents at the courts of the great Powers:—

Becharism, May 14, 1577.

Sim—The publication in the Moniteur Officiel of, the conventions concluded between the Imperial Russian government and the government of the Prince, and the protest of the Sublime Porte, addressed to its representatives at the courts of the foreign Powers on the 2d inst. have fully in formed you concerning our present position. The present moment, therefore, appears to me a favorable one to record the causes which have determined the attitude which is prescribed to us by the exceptional circumstances in which we are placed. You are not unaware that since the commencement of the rising of the populations of Herzegovina, Bosma and Bulgaria, and since the strengtle entered upon by Servia and Montenegro against Turkey, the government of His Societe Highmens in deterrine to the counsels of the guaranteeury Powers accepted the obligations. Imposed by the most absente neutrality. It, however, an attitude of this kind could only be accepted to the detriment of our neutrality. When therefore, note recently, was between Russia and Furgary appeared an imminent containgency, the great Powers and the Sublime Porter received representations from us relative to the expediency of transferring and placing on the footing of a formal right the obligations incumbent upon us by reason of a neutrality necessary to all, the excrete of which we had admitted without any advantage for Roumania. The great Powers, however, either individually or collectively at the conference in Constantinopie, pointed out the inadequacy of the supulations regarding this important question, and, without taking into consideration the gravity of the situation or on legitimate of a comman which has been subsequently only to well institled by overas. The Sublime Porte, on the siher hand, with that system of delay which to an interests and the great power meet and the great fowers much naturally wanction. As a striking linatine of the conductive BUCHAREST, May 14, 1877.

and our just precautions have been in harmony in order to insure for our country, with the most scrupulous regard for our material interests, the most scrupulous regard for our material interests, the first suppliations of the conventions concluded clearly contain in themselves the legally avowed motives of the two contracting Powers, and leave no room for any ambiguity. Indeed, if in view of an assuredly decivity and recognized situation. Rouman believed it

However unprotending she may be Rommania had all least the right to device her attention to her own preservation when, by her gougraphical position, she cannot be real placed in some sort in the highst of a war imposed on us by the requirements of our which was imposed on us by the requirements of our which was imposed on us by the requirements of our other was all the convention of April 4 (rith), we also thought we had removed all uncertainty as to our attrude in the Oriental conflict. The character of those subjustions, and I venture to say the moderation with the process of them, must dispet the four intentions with respect to our connection with the process of them. The process of the conflict of the con

RESOLVE TO BE INDEPENDENT AND FIGHT.
In view of this attitude of the Ottoman governmen with respect to ourselves and of its acts of open hos tilty which, according to the principles of public law constitute a state of war, the Roumanian governmen tillils a duty in laying down clearly in the presence of the guaranteeing Powers and the public opinion of the whole of Europe, that it is the Sublime Porte itself whose to it are as a state of the ties existing between it am Roumania, and that consequently we can only throuback on Furkey the responsibility which it has at Roumania, and that consequently we can only throw back on Turkey the responsibility which it has attempted to cast upon us by its despatches of May 2. In presence of all these facts, the gravity of which carnot have excaped the just and enlightened mind of the — Cabinet, the government of his His Highness Prince Charles I, cannot remain a passive spectator. We are forced to adopt from to-day such measures as the situation created by Turkey horself renders necessary, in order to repulse by force of arms the acts of aggression to which Roumania is exposed from the Ottoman armse. Strong in our right and in the justice of our cause, and relying on the solicitude of the guaranteeing Powers in our behalf, we shall do all that our duty to the country imposes on us to defend our soil, to safeguard our institutions and to assure our political existence. Ploase read and give a copy of this note to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I avail of this occasion to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

The Roumanian government has instructed its agents abroad to inform the governments to which they are accredited that on the 16th uff. a detachment of Turkish regular troops, after destroying four picket stations occapied by Roumanian militainen near Gura and Jalomitza, shot, by order of their officers, one of the mea who was left behind severely wounded, and so a still breathed stabbod him with their bayonets.

ANOTHER TRIPLE ALLIANCE. (From the London Daily News, May 91 t

The Minister of Foreign Affairs bas a new preoccupa

tion Within the last week Queen's messengers have been continually going backward and forward between London and Paris, and Lord Lyons has had frequent interviews with the Duc Decages. The object of these negotiations is an alliance, offensive and defensive between Great Britain and France. The English Cabinet sees that it cannot avoid a conflict with Russia, and

between Great Britain and France. The English Cabinet sees that it cannot avoid a conflict with Russia, and it may perhaps be obliged to declare war within three weeks. The French alliance will be conditional on the intervention of the German army in the Eastern question. English has already contracted an alliance with Austria, which, if need be, will commence hescibites semultaneously with her. It was thought list evening at the flysee that a treaty with England was very practical on the conditions proposed. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two constress are acreed that such an aliance would probably assure the neutrality of Germany, whose interest, mercover, would seem to be as neutral as France in the Eastern question. But should Germany seek to profit by existing complications to barass France, our country would have everything to gain by the support of England, Austria and Beigrum, which in the case supposed would be acquired.

It is within my knowledge that Admiral Fourichon reliased to commine to be Minister of Marine because the foreaces a disastrous war and shrinks from may share of responsibility for it.

The Republique Franceier, referring to the news of an aliannes between England, France and Austria in the Gauleis, says it has produced an immense semantion. In ordinary times it would pay no attention to this Boulevard journal, but since within the last few days an alteration of semi-official authority is applayed, its revelations should at least provoke inquiry. Feeble and tarry contradiction by prints friendly to the Ministry will not aliay the anxiety which the aliarmist announcements of the Gauleis successed. There is so fulle belief in the prudence and sincerity of the Cabinet that the nation, alarmed by a newspaper, contemptible in itself, out which, rightly or wrongly, is supposed to be in the confidence of the new government, feels that with a policy hostile to the utilization be attempted.

GENERAL GARFIELD AND THE . PRESIDENT.

COLUMBUS, Obio, June 1, 1877. day on route to Mobile, lett the following letter di rected to the General Agent of the Associated Press:-DEAR Sin—I have just seen in the Cincinnati Com-mercial of this morning, copied from the New York Sun, what purports to be a letter of the President to line. It is a forgery in every line and word. J. A. GARFIELD.

ILLNESS OF EX-GOVERNOR PACK-ARD.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1, 1877. Ex-Governor Packard is dangerously ill from col gestive chills. His physicians forbid his receiving HOTEL ARRIVALS.

General John S. Preston, of South Carolina; General Frederick A. Starring, of Baltimore, and General R. D. Lilley, of Virginia, are at the New York. Theodore M. Vaif, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; William L. Bostwick, of Ithaca, and William H. Kom-J. J. Sylvester, of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort. Ex-Congressman William T. Clark, of Texas, is at the Fifth Avenue. Ex-Senator Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy,

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR-POSTAGE

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD-NOW READY.

The WEEKLY HERALD for this week contains tele-Intelligence; Washington Correspondence; General Grant's Reception in England; Senator Morton on the Political Situation; the New Party Project; Official Raycality; General Miles' Fight with the Indians; Criminals; a Divorce Drama; Naphtha Explosion; Jealousy and Murder; a Select Story, entitled "Sister Agatha," and a Sermon, by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, It also contains editorial articles on the prominent Religious and Sea Notes; Reviews of the Dry Goods, Horse and Cuttle Markets: Financial and Commercial Reports; Agricultural and Sporting Matters; instructive articles for the ladies and the most important events of the week.

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KNOWLEDGE IS FOWER.

This is a nation of endightened freemen. Education is the corner stone and foundation of our government. The people are tree to this account of the nucleys, and that they may act which it is some that they be well informed. Every individual gain increased every towards of a nation of the tendency of a nation they it every value is increased, every towards of a nation by it every value is increased, every towards while sceness thearist to the accomplishment of every purpose while sceness thearist the best intentions and loftiest aline. Unto as are committed important health trusts, which we had not merely in our own behalf but for the bonefit of others. In order that we may be able to discharge the obligation of our trusteesing and thus prove worthy of our generous commission, it is necessary that we study the art of preserving health and prolouging life. It is of paramount importance to every person not only to understand the means for the preservation of health, but also to know what remedies should be employed for the alleviation of the common aliments of life. Not that we would advise every man under all circumstances to attempt to be his own physician, but we entreat him to acquire sufficient knowledge of his system and the laws that govern it that he may be prepared to take care of himself properly and thereby onevent sickness and prolougi life. In no text book will the people fluid the subjects of physiology and hygiene, or the sciences of life and the art of preserving health, more scienticley discussed or more plainly taught than in "I'm. Propic." Common Skysie Medical Aprissin, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a volume of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by over two hundred and eighty two engravings and colored plates, is elegently bound in cloth and gift, and is sent, postpaid, to any adverse by the author at the low price of one dollar and fity cents a copy. Nearly one lundred thousand copies have already b A .- BENNEIT BUILDING.

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